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RIGHT:

**THE GENUS *CHELIDONURA* AND A NEW SPECIES,
C. TSURUGENSIS, FROM JAPAN¹⁾**

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With 2 Text-figures

The following is a list of the species of the genus *Chelidonura* known from the Japanese waters.

1. *Chelidonura hirundinina* (QUOY & GAIMARD, 1832). Nishiki-tsubamegai.
Loc.: Hayama and Misaki, Sagami Bay ; Kii ; Okawa, Osaka Bay ; Sado I. ;
Uetsu and Ogi, Toyama Bay ; Togi Kazanashi, w. coast of Noto
Peninsula ; Myojinzaki Mizushima, Tsuruga Bay ; Takarajima, Tokara
group.
Dist.: Indian Ocean ; Australia ; N. Caledonia ; Bonin Is.
2. *Chelidonura fulvipunctata* BABA, 1938. Akaboshi-tsubamegai.
Loc.: Shimoda ; Kii.
3. *Chelidonura inornata* BABA, 1949. Ohaguro-tsubamegai.
Loc.: Hayama, Sagami Bay.
Dist.: Bonin Is.

The following is here added to the above list.

Chelidonura tsurugensis BABA & ABE, n. sp.

Myojin-tsubamegai (n. n.)

(Figs. 1-2)

Animals 15-20 mm in total length. Mantle-shield bifurcated behind, the left lobe long and tapering, the right one in all specimens shorter and rounded. General body-colour a glossy purplish black. The whole upper surface except the sole is covered with a varying number of yellow or golden-yellow spots, very irregular in size and in arrangement. An opaque white marking at the anterior edge of the head-shield on each side. Parapodial lobes without a coloured border.

1) Contributions from the Seto Marine Biological Laboratory, No. 326.

Loc.: Myojinzaki Mizushima, Tsuruga Bay, under stones in the shallow water (July 1956, many sps.).

There are about twelve species and two varieties in the genus *Chelidonura* of the world (see MARCUS, 1955, pp. 100-101). Our species comes nearest to *C. hirundinina*

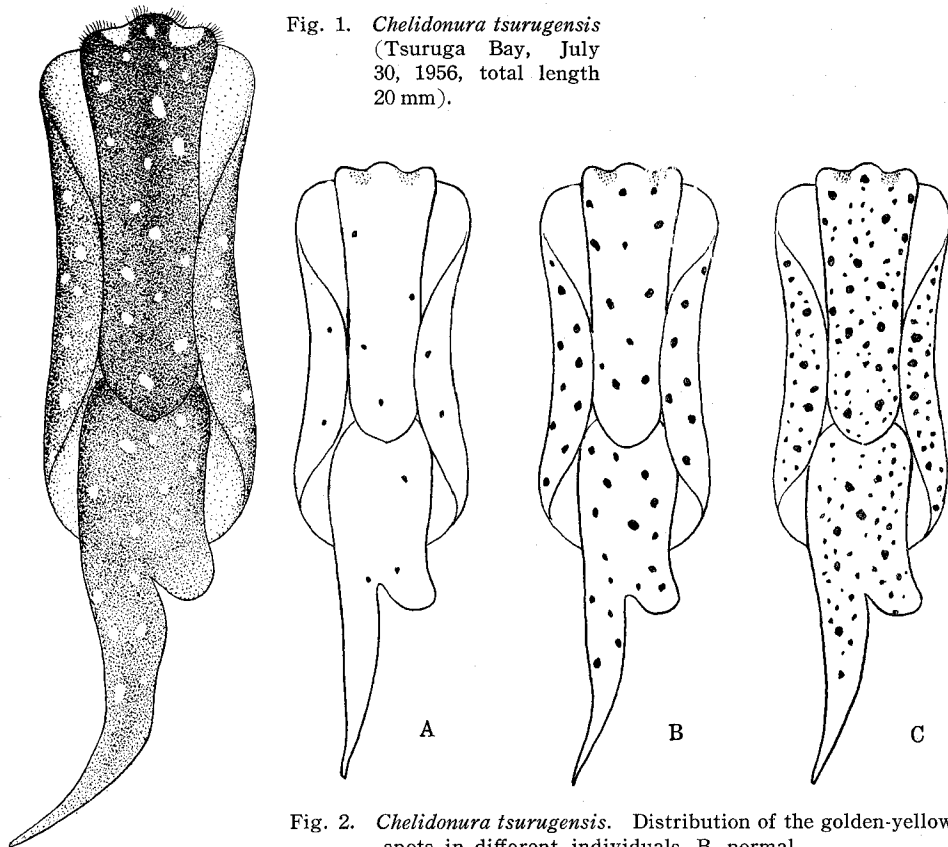


Fig. 1. *Chelidonura tsurugensis*
(Tsuruga Bay, July
30, 1956, total length
20 mm).

Fig. 2. *Chelidonura tsurugensis*. Distribution of the golden-yellow spots in different individuals, B. normal.

(Q. & G.), var. *punctata* ELIOT from Zanzibar, but the latter form is especially marked by large, well-defined, orange spots rather regularly set on the body (see ELIOT, 1903, p. 336, pl. 13, fig. 2). Also our species cannot be confounded with *C. fulvipunctata* BABA in the detail of colouring.

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